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#### SOLAR OBSERVATIONS

[Meteorological Research Division, EDGAR W. WOOLARD in charge

# SOLAR RADIATION OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER 1939

By IRVING F. HAND

Measurements of solar radiant energy received at the surface of the earth are made at nine stations maintained by the Weather Bureau, and at ten cooperating stations maintained by other institutions. The intensity of the total radiation from sun and sky on a herizontal surface is continuously recorded (from sunrise to sunset) at all these stations by self-registering instruments; pyrheliometric measurements of the intensity of direct solar radiation at normal incidence are made at frequent intervals on clear days at three Weather Bureau stations (Washington, D. C., Madison, Wis., Lincoln, Nebr.) and at the Blue Hill Observatory of Harvard University. Occasional observations of sky polarization are taken at the Weather Bureau stations at Washington and Madison.

The geographic coordinates of the stations, and descriptions of the instrumental equipment, station exposures, and methods of observation, together with summaries of the data, obtained up to the end of 1936, will be found in the Monthly Weather Review, December 1937, pp. 415 to 441; further descriptions of instruments and methods are given in Weather Bureau Circular Q.

Table 1 contains the measurements of the intensity of direct solar radiation at normal incidence, with means and their departures from normal (means based on less than 3 values are in parentheses). At Madison and Lincoln the observations are made with the Marvin pyrheliometer; at Washington and Blue Hill they are obtained with a recording thermopile, checked by observations with a Marvin pyrheliometer at Washington and with a Smithsonian silver disk pyrheliometer at Blue Hill. The table also gives vapor pressures at 7:30 a. m. and at 1:30 (75th meridian time).

Table 2 contains the average amounts of radiation received daily on a horizontal surface from both sun and sky during each week, then departures from normal and the accumulated departures since the beginning of the year. The values at most of the stations are obtained from the records of the Eppley pyrheliometer recording on either a microammeter or a potentiometer.

Direct radiation intensities averaged close to normal at all four stations.

Total solar and sky radiation was above normal at every station during December. With the exception of Twin Falls, Riverside, and Miami, all stations showed an excess in total solar and sky radiation during the entire year; the excess being particularly marked at Washington, Madison, and Chicago.

Polarization observations made at Madison on 4 days give a mean of 69 percent with a maximum of 73 percent on the 8th. These are close to normal for December.

The normal incidence reading of 0.048 gram calorie (corrected for mean solar distance), made at 5.0 air mass on the afternoon of December 12, 1939, at Lincoln, is the lowest ever recorded by this bureau through any of the standard air masses. K. W. Kemper's original notations on the record sheets for this day read, "Sky very dusty. Visibility fair. Brisk northwest wind. No clouds."

With no clouds present, the depletion of radiation cannot be attributed to condensed water-vapor, while the "fair visibility" clearly indicates that most of the dust was above the observer, or at an elevation of more than 100 feet above ground. The brisk northwest wind proves that this duststorm was general rather than local.

Figure 1 shows the relationship between the actual observed normal incidence radiation on the afternoon of December 12 and the 25-year normals for the same air masses.

This severe dust cloud gives added verification of the extreme drought conditions which prevailed in the mid-West during 1939.

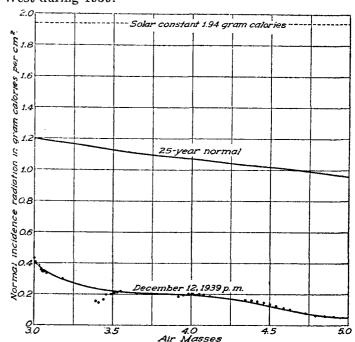


FIGURE 1.—Plot of normal-incidence readings made on the afternoon of December 12, 1939, at Lincoln, Nebr., showing the effect of the duststorm.

Table 1.—Solar radiation intensities during December 1939
[Gram-calories per minute per square centimeter of normal surface]

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

				8	un's ze	nith d	istance													
	7:30 a. m.	78.7°	75.7°	70.7°	60.0°	0.0°	60.0°	70.7°	75.7°	78.7°	1.30 p. m.									
Date	75th mer.	Air mass																		
	time		A.	М.				P.	м.	4.0 5.0 cal. cal.										
	е	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1 1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	e									
Dec. 8 Dec. 22	mm. 2.74 2.06	cal. 0.90	cal. 1,06	cal. 1. 24 1. 17	cal. 1.41	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	mm. 2.49 2.26									
Means Departures			(1, 06) +. 15		(1.41) +.17															
			ľ	MADIS	on,	wis.														
Dec. 6 Dec. 7 Dec. 8 Dec. 14 Dec. 22	3.45	1. 10 . 91 1. 13	1. 24 1. 15 1. 32	1. 42 1. 48  1. 10							4. 95 4. 17 3. 15 2. 36 3. 00									
Means Departures		1.05 +.07	1. 22 +, 12	1.33 +.11				1. 10 12												
LINCOLN, NEBR.																				
Dec. 1	5, 56 2, 49 4, 17 3, 30 2, 87 3, 63 3, 15 3, 99	0. 92 1. 21 1. 10 . 91 . 89	1. 22 1. 31 1. 19 1. 03 1. 02	1. 42 1. 27 1. 30 1. 20 1. 19				1, 22 1, 33 1, 28 1, 14	1.07 1.15 1.14 .98	0. 99 1. 06 . 84	4. 57 2. 49 3. 99 3. 99 3. 30 3. 99 4. 57 4. 17									

Table 1.—Solar radiation intensities during December 1939—Con.
[Gram-calories per minute per square centimeter of normal surface]

## LINCOLN, NEBR.-Continued

		Sun's zenith distance													
Date	7·30 a. m.	78.7°	75.7°	70.7°	60.0°	0.0°	60.0°	70.7°	75.7°	78.7°	1.30 p. m.				
	75th	Air mass													
	mer. time		A.	м.				P.	Р. М.						
	e	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	e				
Dec. 12 Dec. 14	mm. 2.16 2.06	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal. . 46	cal. . 20 . 96	cal. . 05 . 83	mm. 1.78 3,15				
Dec. 16 Dec. 19 Dec. 20	2. 49 2. 87 2. 26	1. 17 1. 08	1. 26 1. 22	1. 37 1. 36				1. 25	1. 08 1. 23	1.09	3. 30 2. 62 2. 62				
Dec. 21 Dec. 22 Dec. 29	2. 16 1, 45 . 51	. 72	. 90	1.06				1. 21 1. 11 1. 06	1.09	.94	2. 36 2. 16 1. 32				
Means Departures		1.00 +.04	1. 13 +. 03	1. 27 +. 03				1, 12 -, 08	-, 98 -, 08	. 84 : 11	 				

Dec. 1	3. 0 4. 0 3. 3 1. 5 1. 5 2. 9 3. 3	0. 67 . 72 . 97 . 65 . 67	0. 82 . 80 . 1. 06 . 76 . 80	0. 97 . 95 1. 16 . 87	1. 21 1. 05 1. 27 1. 02	1.40	1. 22	1. 16 1. 03 1. 28	1.04 .88 1.10	. 92 . 82 1. 08	4. 2 3. 8 2. 8 2. 2 1. 5 4. 4 3. 6
Dec. 23	1. 5 1. 9 1. 1 . 7	1. 05 1. 04 1. 10 1. 22 .81 05	1. 18 1. 18 1. 14 1. 19 1. 32 1. 02 02	1. 28 1. 28 1. 30 1. 42 1. 13 05	1. 46 1. 48 1. 40 1. 53 1. 30 04	1, 40	1. 44 1. 39 1. 44 1. 39 1. 38 +. 09	1. 30 1. 27 1. 29 1. 23 1. 22 +. 08	1. 19 1. 12 1. 16 1. 12 1. 10 +. 07	1. 10 1. 04 1. 06 1. 00 1. 01 +. 05	1. 5 1. 5 1. 5 1. 1 . 7

Table 2.—Average daily totals of solar radiation (direct + diffuse) received on a horizontal surface

		Gram calories per square centimeter													
Week begin- ning-	Wash- ington	Madison	Lincoln	Chicago	New York	Fresno	Fair- banks	Twin Falls	La Jolla	Miami	New Orleans	River- slde	Blue Hill	San Juan	New- port
Dec. 3	cal. 209 160 159 176	cal. 151 138 114 123	cal. 210 192 171 141	cal. 128 96 89 93	cal. 109 120 95 130	cal. 192 185 151 186	cal. 12 7 8 6	cal. 119 126 127 113	cul. 259 265 252 305	cal. 334 316 320 287	cal. 275 253 221 219	cal. 220 247 234 240	cat. 132 132 131 159	cal. 484 444 402 431	cal. 130 139 133 148
	Departures from weekly normals														
Dec. 3. Dec. 10. Dec. 17. Dec. 24 1.	+50 +20 +15 +26	+35 +24 -5 +1	+35 +26 -6 -34	+56 +14 +3 +8	+5 +15 -1 +15	+8 +14 -1 +39	+3 +1 +2 -1	+4 +8 +9 -18	+11 +30 +8 +69	+24 +12 +34 +2	+19 +62 +2 +57	+7 +44 -3 +27	+3 -1 0 +19		+9 -22 +13 +5
	Accumulated departures on—														
	+18, 387	+12, 734	+7,876	+19, 601	+8, 420	+1, 222	+1,420	-2, 678	+4,717	-5, 934		-4,003	+3, 757		+3, 176
	Percentage departures for the year														
	+14.8	+10.7	+5.7	+19.5	+8.2	+0.7	+1.8	-1.9	+3. 2	-4.0		-2.6	+3.0		+2.4

<sup>1</sup> Eight-day means.

1 Extrapolated.